NEW-YORK. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1898.-FOURTEEN PAGES.

WILHELMINA ENTHRONED.

CEREMONIES A MEDLEY OF BEAUTY, SPLENDOR AND SIMPLICITY.

SCENES AT THE CORONATION-CROWDS OF PEOPLE VIEW THE ROYAL PROCESSION-FETE TO LAST EIGHT DAYS.

dam. Sept. 6.-The ceremonies in Amsterdam's Trafalgar Square have been a medley of artistic beauty, stately splendor and republiean simplicity, with the personality of the Queen as the dominating note. The scenic setting has been marveliously pictorial and harmonlous. The great open space in front of the palace and church was filled with soldiery frawn up in solid masses to salute the Queen when she appeared in her State robes at the portals and made a short passage under the light canopy to the entrance of the church

This entrance was flanked with large yellow gons, ornamented with orange trees bearing rolden fruit, and was surmounted with the Latin inscription. "Salve Regina."

The church interior as seen from the gallery was a giorious vault of color artistically toned and harmonized. Two thousand spectators occopied the nave, airles and transepts, and looked like parternes of Haurlem tulips in brilliant gower, the ladles being in full evening dress, the officials respiradent in gold lace, and military and diplomatic uniforms filling all the of variegated color. Behind a brass screen and at the bases of the columns were palms, making a delicate line of green around and further back the walls and ere bordered with light blue tapestries, illuminated by gold lions. The springs of the arches higher up were curtained with blue hang ings and large orange banners, and similar decorations appeared above the brass screen. COLOR SCHEME OF HANGINGS.

Above the triforium gallery were hangings of and blue between the windows, and the roof and crimson in the furnishing of the royal dals. The church ordinarily is a plain interior without beauty, but by sheer decorative skill it was transformed into a spiendid amphitheatre with a glorious stage setting

for an impressive ceremony. The court officials succeeded in covering up he barrenness of a prosaic republican function, and imparting to it an air of distin ion and tately splender, just as the decorators had transformed the commonplace church.

When the first blast of trumpets was heard there was a hush of expectancy, followed by cheering in the streets and the deep tones from organ as the Queen Regent, her ladies-irwaiting, chamberlains and heralds, enc-ced tha nave and were conducted to the royal dats. where they remained standing. Another flourish of trumpets and a great shout from the outside heralded the coming of the Queen, with her maids of honor, court officials

THE QUEEN'S EXQUISITE ROBE

Her cortège was a brilliant one, but the spectators had eyes only for the graceful figure arrayed like a bride. The young Queen wore an exquisite robe of the richest ivory satin worked in gold and silver thread, strewn with pearls. The train of heavy satin, fined with eliver cloth and embroidered on the hem, was of great length, and was thunded at the The front breadth of the skirt was em-

broidered in a laurel design, the leaves being of silver thread, the berries of pearls and the stems of gold twist. The other breadths of the skirt were covered at the foot with two narrow en broidered flounces. The bodice, also richly embroidered, was cut low. The heavy embroidery, fastened on the shoulders with clasps of dials and pearls, followed out a Renaissance Six young women of Amstertam, under the

direction of the director of the Fine Art Needlework School, did all the embroidery work. For three months these women, who are the most skiiful workers in Amsterdam, have been engaged from 8:30 a, m, until 6 p. m. No one else was allowed to see the gown, either while in progress or at its completion. It had been sent from Paris in the first stage of making, one seam being left open and the hem and walst unfinished.

The inauguration mantle was of deep crimson velvet, lined with ermine and embroidered in gold, the figures being the Lions of Nassau, Pour train-hearers followed behind. Around her sack the Queen were strings of diamonds, and five-pointed diadems of diamonds crowned her head. The Crown of Holland lay on a red cushion on the table with the sceptre and orb and a morocco-bound copy of the Constitution.

ROYAL PERSONS PRESENT.

The royal dais was filled with princes, tiers and officials, as the Queen, after receiving and graciously acknowledging the salutations of those already there, took her seat in the great throne chair under a splendid canopy towering to the ceiling. With her was her mother, in mauve satin, resplendent with diamends, and seated in a chair close by.

A chorus of twenty voices sang the anthem, "Wilhelmus van Nassaume," dating from the wars with Spain, and the Queen, in a strong, clear voice, read her inaugural address without a single sign of nervousness. Every word was distinctly heard in the remotest corner of the church, and its delivery was remarkable for dramatic force and intensity of feeling. When she had ended the address with deepening intenstion she rose and took the oaths of byal office. Every tone vibrated with earnestbess and fervor. Radiant in beauty, she reveiled her strength, character and force of will in every sentence, and when she closed with uplifted arm and an invocation for help from above to enable her to be a good Queen, the effect was fairly electric.

GEPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY. Next came republican simplicity, with the effect of an anti-climax. The members of the States-General were seated directly in front of the throne. The roll was called, and each member answered to his name, and, lifting his

right hand, took the outh of allegiance. The Queen had played her part with regal majesty, but the legislators who guarded the liberties of Holland mumbled their words and appeared like a lot of schoolboys raising their hands and promising not to play truant. The Queen smiled graciously upon them, as though she were saying. "It will be passed over this time, but don't do it again."

When the rollcall was ended the church rang with cheers, and, with a prelude for four voices, the hymn "Nun danket All Gott," and the

half-hour's ceremony closed. The Queen was escorted to the entrance by her attendants, and was received with military honors and popular acclaim as she passed to the palace. The Queen Regent, with her attendants, retired by the main entrance, and received an enthusiastic greeting outside the church.

The only American officials present were Minliter Newsland Consul Corey. Prominent royal spectators were the relatives of the Queen, in-Studing the Duchess of Albany, the Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar, the grandfather of her second cousin, whom she will probably marry-

Americans who could not obtain admission

Continued on seventh page.

THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

WHY GENERAL SAUSSIER DECLINED THE SPANISH CABINET DECIDES TO PREVENT WAR PORTFOLIO-REVISION OF THE CASE SEEMS ASSURED.

Paris, Sept. 6.-The "Figaro" says that General Saussier refused to accept the war port- Madrid says that the Spanish Cabinet has defolio because he had been connected, as Military cided to prevent the newspapers from printing Governor of Paris, with the Dreyfus case, and accounts of the secret sessions of the Cortes therefore considered that he should leave to another the settlement of this matter.

acceptance by General Zurlinden, Military Gov- useless if closed doors are added to the silence ernor of Paris, of the Ministry of War was due to President Faure's insistence. Some of the papers praise his acceptance of the office under the existing difficulties of the situation, and at- who have been interviewed on the subject de- bridge with them. The latest estimates place tack M. Cavaisnae, the late Minister for War, declaring that his action in resigning was tact-

The newspapers regard the revision of the Dreyfus case as assured, saying that the pristo secure a public retrial.

The "Matin" says that Coionel Picquart of the war. yesterday signed a demand for the provisional liberation of Dreyfus.

GENERAL ZURLINDEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Paris, Sept. 6.-General Borins has been appointed Acting Military Governor of Paris, in succession to General Zurlinden, who has accepted the portfolio of Minister for War.

GENERAL ZURLINDEN.

Emile Auguste François Thomas Zurlinden, who has been appointed to succeed M. Cavaignac as head duction would be "inimical to public interests." of the French Ministry of War, was born at Colman in 1856, and was graduated a sub-lieutenant in artil in 1800 and captain in 1806, and served in the Franco-Prussian War as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen eral de Berckheim. He was taken prisoner at Metz, and was sent to Wiesbaden, where he was set on parole, but after a few days of liberty he surrendered his parole, and was imprisoned in iking his way to Paris

second in command of the Ecole Polytechnique

second in command of the Ecole Polytechique, while in 18% as general of brigade he was placed in command of the second division of infantry of the First Army Corps, at Arras. Later General Zurlinden was placed at the head of the Fourth Army Corps, at Mans.

Early in January of 18% he was appointed Minister of War in the Piber Cabbier, to succeed General Marcher, who held the portfolio of war when Dreyfes was arrested and tried. The Ribot Ministry went out of office on November 1, 18%, and General Zurlinden was placed in command of the istry went out of office of November 1, and General Zurlinden was placed in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps at Marseilles, where he remained until heat January, when he became Military Governor of Paris.

He was decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor during the Franco-Prussian War, became an officer in that body in 1883, a commander in 1893 and a grand officer on March 5, 1895, while still at

A REQUEST FROM SPAIN.

WANTS TO SEND GUNBOATS AGAINST PHIL-IPPINE INSURCENTS-ANSWER PROB-ABLY A REFUSAL

Washington, Sept. 6.-The Spanish Government has requested of this Government the privilege of sending a few small gunboats to sponded with thirteen guns, whereupon the into all kinds of grotesque shapes. Under this certain of the Philippine Islands, where the insurgents are particularly active, with a view to maintaining her sovereignty there. The matter was discussed at the meeting at the White | Orleans to the Seneca and took Admiral Schley House to-day. No announcement has been made as to the result of the consideration of the matter, but it is understood that the request will

IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

UNITED STATES

twenty leaders of the Filipinos of all sections. called to discuss the policy of these islands eighteen of them were emphatically in favor of outright annexation to the United States and two were in favor of a republic The general native opinion is that it is best

to adopt United States Consul Williams's suggestion, and offer liberal inducements to the independence factions to co-operate.

OVERHAULING DEWEY'S SHIPS.

Washington, Sept. 6 -- A report from Constructor Capps, at Manila, just received here, shows that, aside from the small gunboats which have been raised and put into service. none of the Spanish ships of war engaged in the battle of Manlia Bay are likely to be raised. Mr. Capps was sent to the Aslatic Station especially to assist in putting the squadron in first-class condition for any emergency

Already the flagship Olyce, ta and the gunbeat Raleigh have been docked and cleaned at Hong Kong, and the Boston arrived there last Saturday for the same purpose. Within the course of a few weeks, at the outside, Admiral Dewey's squadron will have been thoroughly renovated, and, reinforced as it has been by the Monterey and the Monadrock, and with other ironclads within easy reach, the Admiral will be in shape to meet any who may threaten to disturb his possession of Manila.

NO REBELS IN THE VISAYAS.

Madrid, Sept. 6-The Minister for War has received the following dispatch, dated at Hoilo, from General Rios, Captain-General of the Spanish possessions in the Philippines, and Governor

ish possessions in the Fullippines, and Governor of the Visayas Islands.

"Our flotilla has visited the whole archipelago. There was no sign of the threatened rebel landing in the Visayas."

TO RANSOM SPANISH PRISONERS.

Madrid, Sept. 6.-The Cabinet has authorized the Foreign Minister, Duke Almodovar de Rio, to negotiate with the Philippine insurgents to ransom the five thousand Spanish prisoners now in their hands, and it has been decided to transmit money to Manila for that purpose and for the relief of the Spanish troops, which are ur-

gently in need of funds.

The Ministers will ask General Jaudenez, the commander of the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands, how to transmit the funds.

NO PROOF OF CRUELTY.

Washington, Sept. 6.-Admiral Dewey was recently called upon to investigate reports that the Spanish prisoners taken by the insurgents in the Philippines were subjected to cruel treatment. A cable message was received from Admiral Dewey to-day, saying that the story probably originated from the fact that the insurgents were unable to meet the wants of the sick Spanish prisoners, owing to a lack of physicians and medical supplies. He said he had been unable to find any proof of acts of cruelty on the part of the insurgents.

GOLD RESERVE MOUNTS HIGHER.

AN INCREASE OF NEARLY THREE MILLIONS SINCE SATURDAY.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The net gold reserve in the Treasury showed a large increase to-day, due presumably to the payments for the new war bonds. The reserve to-day is \$223.82.887, an increase of nearly \$5,00.600 since Saturday. Washington, Sept. 6.-The net gold reserve

The "Royal Limited" Five-Hour Train to Washington, via Baltimore & Ohio R. R., leaves South Ferry-Whitehall Terminal-and foot of Libertyst., 1:00 p. m. daily except Sunday.—Advt.

SECRET SESSION OF CORTES.

NEWSPAPERS PRINTING PARLIA-

MENT PROCEEDINGS. London, Sept. 6-A special dispatch from Government for attempting to control the de-The newspapers confirm the report that the bates of the Cortes, saying their convecation is imposed upon the press.

The Senators who opposed closed doors are not disposed to resist them Several of them nounce the action taken, but said they did not think it worth while under the present circumtances to place obstacles in the way of the Gov ernment

General Weyler declines to discuss the closed oner's counsel will now make strenuous efforts doors, but he is determined to provoke a debate at a public sitting in order to attack the conduct

> The Government will not present a loan bill, and is postponing questions of finance until peace is definitely arranged. The Chamber will be prorogued in a month.

SPAIN'S WAR DOCUMENTS.

Madrid, Sept. 6.-In the Chamber of Deputies te-day Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister for War, declined to comply with several requests for the production of documents referring to the war, basing his refusal on the ground that pro-

COMMISSIONERS AT SAN JUAN.

GENERAL BROOKE ARRIVES AFTER THREE DAYS' MARCH ACROSS THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO

IBY CABLE TO THE TELEVISE.] San Juan, Porto Rico, Sept. 6 - Major-General Brooke, the first of the Porto Rican Commissloners to arrive, reached Rio Piedras vester day afternoon after a three days' march across | Bridge Company, of Phænixville, Penn., which eral Mucias, General Brooke is occupying the Captain-General's house at Rio Piedras, which is seven miles from this city.

Colonel Pines, of the Spanish Army, with a detachment of troops, met General Brooke and stone piers. Each of the spans is 370 feet in eral's house, where they took luncheon.

After luncheon Colonel Pines returned to the city to arrange for a visit from General Brooke tain-General Macias outranks Major-General Brooks, military etiquette requires that General Brooke call upon General Macias first.

SCHLEY IN PORTO RICO.

States transport Seneca, carrying Rear-Admiral of cards or a pile of loose brick. The span from W S Schley and Brigadier-General W. W Gordon, of the Porto Rico Military Commission, arrived off the harbor last night, but did not enter cruiser New-Orleans, which is lying in the har-submerged, but the shock to it was far greatbor, fired an Admiral's salute of thirteen guns. Spanish gunboat Isabel Segunda re

and saluted it with thirteen guns. A boat immediately put off from the New

aboard. As he went over the steamer's side her ceedingly popular, gave three cheers and a 'tiger." Admiral Schley was warmly received

don came ashore and took up their quarters at the Hotel Ingleterra, where they will remain and quickly done. The river fairly especially curious to see the man who destroyed Cervera's firet. The on'y guard for the party consisted of three policemen, but even these

About 4 o'clock General Brooke arrived from his headquisters at itio Piedras, and the three Commissioners, all of whom are outranked by Captain-General Macias, made a call of courtesy

BANKS FOR PORTO RICO.

San Juan, Porto Pico, Sept. 6. F. Dumaresq. J D H Luce and W H Lathrep, representing the Boston firm of De Ford & Co., which has been appointed the Government's fiscal agent in Porto Rico, will establish banks at San Juan and Ponce

They believe the United States Government will eventually retire the Porto Rican currency, which the local banks are trying to maintain close to par at an arbitrary price. It is valued approximately at \$1,000,000

CUBANS TO LAY DOWN ARMS.

Havana, Sept. 6.-The Cuban forces are now concentrating at Rojas, near Calbarien, where they are expected to lay down their arms. the insurgent troops are moving in that direc-

General Rodriguez reports that General Gomez is in very feeble health.

LAWTON'S HEALTH REPORT.

Washington, Sept. 6.-General Lawton's report of the health condition of the American troops at Santiago follow

Santiago, via Hayti, September 6, 1898.
Adjutant-General, Washington:
Total sick, 236, total fever cases, 167; new cases, 15, total returned to duty, 5. Deather Private Ernest W. Baltzer, Company G. 1st Illinois, pernicious malarial fever, September 5; Private John Jenkins, Company K, 9th Cavalry, typhoid fever, September 3. September : LAWTON, Major-General Volunteers,

SUPPLIES ADMITTED FREE.

Washington, Sept. 6.-The President to-day issued the following order:

Executive Mansion, September 6, 1898. By virtue of the authority vested in me a Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy the United States of America, I do hereby ordand direct that upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the island of Cuba by the forces of the United States, beef cattle and other food supplies intended for the relief of the starving inhabitants of the island of the starving inhabitants of the island may be admitted free of duty, subject to the discretion of the commanding officer of the United States forces at the port of entry, who is hereby charged with the responsibility for the gratuitous distribution of said food supplies to the starving inhabitants of the island.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

NEW CUBAN COMMISSIONER. London, Sept. 6.-A special dispatch from

Madrid says that Admiral Monterola has been nominated on the Cuban Evacuation Commis sion, to succeed General Gonzales. GENERAL PANDO SAILS FOR EUROPE.

General Luis Manuel de Pando, the Spanish general who arrived in this city last Sunday from Havana, and who has since then been staying at the Hotel America, Fifteenth-st, and Irving Place, left here for Europe yesterday morning. It had be his intention to travel by the Cunard liner Aurania,

BIG BRIDGE SPANS FALL,

DISASTER ON THE NEW STRUCTURE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

AT LEAST FOURTEEN WORKMEN KILLED AND MANY BADLY INJURED.

Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 6.-Pier No. 2 and two spans of the Ottawa and New-York Rallway mpany's bridge over the south channel of the St. Lawrence River, from Cornwall Island to the American shore went down into the river about noon to-day, carrying all the workmen on the now in the Hotel Dieu Hospital here seventeen seriously wounded men, while many slightly injured are still attending to their work or sadly viewing the wreck of the magnificent structure on which they had worked so long, and which was so near completion that one of the foremen

had remarked that in case of emergency a train

could be run across to-morrow.

The circumstances of the accident are probably unparalleled in the history of modern JUSTICE WHITE WON'T SERVE. bridge-building. The story of the building of the twin bridges is in itself a thrilling tale. A THE VACANT PLACE UNDERSTOOD TO short distance above Cornwall the whole body of the mighty St. Lawrence is penned in a channel about three-quarters of a mile wide, but two miles above the town a branch runs south body of land belonging to the tribe of Iroquois Indians. The fall in the bed of the river is considerable, and in both channels, which are about of the same width-three-quarters of a mile-the water fairly foams on its downward course, The task of bridging such a rebellious piece of erection of the stone piers in both channels of the river by the Sooysmith Company, of New-York, was attended with untold labor and difficulty; but finally, after over a year's work, the eight piers were handed over to the Phænix

The south channel, which was the scene American side, fell into the river, carrying with | is a member, and partly to the Peace Comm

old Indian. One of the first to reach the scene. of the disaster was George W. Parker, of St. Schley, and was saluted with seven guns. In | Louis, the president of the construction com-Manila, Sept. 6-At a meeting yesterday of during the sessions of the Military Commission. They walked from the quay to the hotel, jured were quickly placed on the steamer attracting much attention. The Spanish soi- Beaver and were brought with all possible haste diers and sailors, who throng the city, seemed to Cornwall, where they are at present being tenderly cared for in the Hotel Dieu Hospital. The entire medical staff of Cornwall has been summened, and everything that money skill can suggest is being done for the suffering At a late hour to-night the list of killed and

THE KILLED.

HAURMAN, Louis, Johnstown, Penn. BIRMINGHAM, Thomas, address unknown, CAMPUCELL CYCL Cornwall MURIPHY, Pairick, No. 129 Bathurstest,, Teronto

THE INJURED.

DARTON, D. Buffalo, legs crushed BRANT Bort Descrotto, Ont. arm out and bruked. BRANT Bort Descrotto, Ont. arm out and bruked. BRANNO George, Perkineville, Vr., compound fracture of BRANNO Manual Control of the Compound fracture of BRANNO W. M. Manual Control of the Compound fracture of

DAY, P. Gertwall Island, scalp wound. DELABANTH, P., Elkhart, Wis ; both legs cut, one hand FRASER, John, Quebec, leg cut off

LEAF, Henry Cornwall Island, both hands smashed, OAK, Poter, Cornwall Island; chest and leg injured. REEVES, Michael, Cornwall Island; chest seriously in-

SMITH, Andrew, Rochester, N. V.; back seriously in-THOMPSON, W., Montreal, right leg broken and badly WHITE Louis, Cornwall Island, spine injured, ankles fractured and injured internally.

WHITE, P., Cornwall Island, leg injured. WILSON, John. Mulden, Mass., leg bruises DEATH LIST MAY BE INCREASED. There will be no reduction in the number of casualites, while it is possible that some unfortunates have been overlooked, and the number of victims may be increased at any mo-

ment. It will be impossible to recover the bodies for some time, as the work of removing the débris will be long and tellious. It has already begun, all the force of the Phonix company

having been at work all the afternoon. Strange as it may seem, it appears that th men who were working on the traveller, at a height of over ninety feet, suffered less severely than their comrades who were working on the floor of the bridge, far below them. The men on the traveller say that they realized that nothing could be done, and waited as patiently as they could. When they struck the water one poor fellow, Louis White, a well-known Indian athlete, was near enough to the land to jump on solid ground, but the fearful leap almost killed him His spine is injured, both ankles are fractured, and he has sustained internal injuries of such a serious character that his case is hope-

Some of the men on the traveller who went into the river escaped unhurt, some were injured, and only a couple were killed, but the poor fellows on the floor of the bridge were almost all carried down to their death, the traveller and bridge falling in on them. STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

traveller fell the whole distance to the surface

The survivors tell a curious story of the horribic sensition of helplessness in the face of death when they went down into the rushing

of the water, and came out unhurt and without even wetting his feet. Another poor fellow was thrust down till he touched the bottom of the river, and then rose almost suffocated and with his left arm broken. Another had two ribs broken, several have broken less and all the others were more or less injured.

John W. Simmons, the manager of the Phænix Bridge at Cornwall, is superintending the work of removing the wreck. The third span and its pier are still standing, and do not appear to have been damaged by the fall of the other two spans.

other two spans. The generally accepted cause of the accident ore to-night is that the concrete foundation of the pier was undermined by the action of the water and gave way, tumbling the whole ructure in ruins.

structure in ruins.

In opposition to this theory, Captain Bonnar, of the tug Beaver, who was an eye witness of the accident, says that the span of the bridge from pier to the land went down first, dragging the pier and the middle span with it. The exact reason will probably not be known until the whole bed of the river has been examined by whole bed of the river has been examined by divers, and even then it is possible that no satisfactory explanation of the accident will be forthcoming. Any investigation would be made by American authorities, the scene of the accident being in American territory. George E. Thomas, manager of the Sooysmith Company, returned to the city to-night. He says he is confident that his company is not to blame in any way for the disaster.

HAVE BEEN OFFERED TO SENA-TOR GRAY.

THOUGHT PROBABLE THAT HE WILL ACCEPT -PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE-DOCU-

MENTS AND CHARTS CONSULTED. Washington, Sept. 6.-It may be said posttively now that Mr. White, of the United States Supreme Court, has fully decline; the tender of membership in the Spanish-American Peace Commission. The President has been aware for several days of the decison of Justice White, but for various reasons did not make it public. As a matter of fact, no official announcement ever made of his selection as a member of the Commission, although it was semi-officially understood that the tender of a place on the

In the same way, it is now understood that SET FIRE TO WHOLE TOWN. the vacant place on the Commission has been offered to Senator Gray, of Delaware, one of the leading Democratic members of the Senate and ens Committee. Senator Gray had a long conference with the President to-day, the con-The accident occurred just at noon to-day. With ference relating partly to the work of the a great crash, Pier No 2, the central pier on the | Canadian Commission, of which Senator Gray sion. While the Senator has not definitely indicated his acceptance of the Peace Commissionership, it is regarded as not unlikely that he will finally be the fifth member of the Com-

and it may be assumed that his connection with the Department, save in the capacity of a Peace Commissioner, terminated when he left Washington for Ohio recently. Upon his return Washington it is expected that he will co ding farewell to the employes.

Arrangements for the departure of the Commission from New-York on September 17 are cing pushed. Acting Secretary Moore, with the assistance of Mr McArthur, is giving a great deal of time to the collection of documents and charts needed by the American Commissioners in their work, and the subjects likely to cially is this true of the Philippines, which promise to be the bane of contention before the Commission, and consequently Acting Secretary Moore is devoting the best share of his

scope of the Commission's powers, it is stated on authority that this body is not in any sense voting strength will determine any proposition, but the Commissioners on each side are expected to act as separate units, and should differences arise, they must be settled by the ordinary course of diplomatic negotiation.

AFTER THE FALL OF OMDURMAN.

KHALIFA'S HOUSE BOMBARDED-GENERAL KITCHENER'S NARROW ESCAPE-DER-VISHES LOST FIFTEEN

THOUSAND

London Sept. 7.-The war correspondent of The Daily Telegraph" at Omdurman says: "After the entry of the troops into the Dervish apital it was found necessary to further bombard the Khalifa's house. General Kitchener and his staff were standing in the vicinity and narrowly escaped being killed by the shells.

"I estimate the enemy's killed at more than fifteen thousand."

A special dispatch from Omdurman says: 'Hubert Howard, the correspondent of 'The Times,' met his death owing to his eagerness to got the first news of the fate of Karl Neufeld and the other European prisoners of the Khalifa. He pressed into the city before it was safe to do so, and was making his way all alone down a narrow alley leading to the prison when he was

"The finest display of heroism on the Dervish side was made by the Khalifa's brother. Yantub, with his adherents, who, utterly regardless of our terrific fire, made a superb attempt to retrieve the day's fortunes. Far from asking quarter, they simply hugged death. Yantub died in the presence of his old enemy, Slatin

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

REPORT THAT TREATY PROVIDES FOR AD-JUSTMENT OF ALL TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS

London, Sept. 6 .- "The Fall Mall Gazette" this afternoon says it has complete confirmation of existence of an Anglo-German agreement, which mainly commercial, but, the paper adds, which provides a basis for the adjustment of all differnces regarding territorial questions in all parts of the world.

The Pall Mall Gazette" also published alleged details of the agreement said to have been arrived details of the agreement said of the central at between Great Britain and Germany, but they were not cabled, as the officials of the Foreign Office have said they were far beyond the truth. The Foreign Office officials added that the agreement is yet incomplete. It relates generally to Anglo-German interests in China, Africa and elsewhere, but it is not precise in its stipulations.

THE PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE SHORT VACATION NO-TICEABLE.

Washington, Sept. 8.-The train bearing the President and Mrs McKinley and their party reached the Pennsylvania Railroad station at 7:30 a. m. today. The carriage from the White House met driven directly there. The Chief Executive and his wife show the beneficial effects of their brief outing, and express themselves as being greatly pleased with the vacation.

LIEUTENANT LAUCHEIMER PROMOTED. Washington, Sept. 6.-The President has made the

following appointments: First Lieutenant Charles H. Lauchelmer, United States Marine Corps, to be capiain. John Satterium, of North Dakota, to be a re-ceiver of nublic moneys at Bismarck, N. D. waters of the St. Lawrence. One man on the

PRICE THREE CENTS. RIOTS IN ISLAND OF CRETE

ENGLISH CONTROL CAUSES FIGHTING BETWEEN TROOPS AND

MUSSULMANS.

SOLDIERS FIRE UPON NATIVES IN CANDIA KILLING MANY OF THEM-WARSHIP

SHELLS THE TOWN. Candia, Island of Crete, Sept. 6, 8 p. m .- Candia is in a state of anarchy. Trouble between the Mussulmans, who were demonstrating

thorities, culminated to-day in bloody fighting

between the Mussulmans and the British troops Riots took place in various parts of the city and many have been killed. When the outbreak was flercest a warship stationed in the harbor began firing shells, with

The greatest confusion and uproar prevails and it is feared that the night will not pass without further pillage and destruction. The trouble began with the attempt of the British military authorities to install Christian officials. They had appointed a Council of International Control to administer the tithe

the result that a portion of the city is in flames.

A crowd of unarmed Mussulmans attempted to force an entrance into the office. The British soldiers fired and wounded several. The Mussulmans ran for their arms, and, returning, at tacked the soldiers.

tioned outside the office as a precaution.

Other Mussulmans spread rapidly through the Christian quarter, shooting into windows and setting many houses and shops on fire.

It is reported that the British Consul has been

Canea, Sept. 6 .- The Turks set fire to the

The only warship there at the time of the

outbreak was the British gunboat Hazard, which landed a party of marines to assist the one hundred and thirty British troops.

WARSHIPS SENT TO CANDIA. Canea, Sept. 6.-Four warships have started

for Candia, where, it is reported, three English persons have been killed and four wounded and Special precautions are being taken here and

at Retimo, troops being held in readiness. The fighting has ceased at Candla, but the fires con-

DISCONTENT OF MUSSULMANS.

London, Sept. 6 -- Advices from Canea were received this evening from a correspondent there, who also cabled that he feared for the safety of his colleague at Candia, as he was

It has been known here that the Mussulmans were discontent at the joint rule of the Powers in Crete. This was largely due to the fact that they were confined in the towns, while the Christians were allowed the liberty of the island. But the rising of the Mussulmans was unexpected.

The Cretan fleet is under the command of the French Admiral Pottier, as the senior officer, and consists of British, French, Russian, Italian and Austrian ships, Germany having recently withdrawn from participation in the joint control or government of Crete. The troops of the Powers are divided among the different towns,

the British garrisoning Candia. The Mussulmans complain that they recently consented that the Christians should be permitted to enter the towns, on condition that the Mussulmans were allowed the freedom of the country, and they further declare that the representatives of the Powers have not fulfilled the latter part of the bargain, and that while they are confined to the towns the Christians pillage

their property in the country. The British Consul at Canea has started for Candia on board the British battle-ship Camperdown.

HOPEFUL OF A SETTLEMENT.

SENATOR GRAY RETURNS TO WASHING-TON AND TELLS OF THE WORK OF

THE QUEBEC COMMISSION. Washington, Sept. 6 .- Senator Gray, of the toint American-Canadian Commission, arrived in Washington this forenoon and called at the State Department. The Senator expressed himself as satisfied with what has been so far accomplished by the Commission.

He said that there were no less than twelve

subjects before the Commission, any one of which was probably of sufficient importance fully to employ a Commission in its settlement. The two weeks of the session just closed in Quebec were consequently fully consumed in the bare examination of the extensive list of sub-Jects.

The commission is to meet in Quebec again on September 20, and Senator Gray believes that it is entirely possible for the work to advance far enough to enable it to have something substantial to report when Congress assembles next December.

AMERICANS KILLED IN BATTLE.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR IN ALL-PERCENTAGE OF OFFICERS LARGE. Washington, Sept. 6 .- The official records of

the War Department, as far as completed, show that there were thirty-three officers and 231 enlisted men of the Army, 264 in all, killed in battle during the war with Spain. These casualties include all the lives lost y the Army in the battles in the Philippines, as well as in those in Cuba and Porto Rico. The percentage of offiers killed is strikingly large, and is said to be unprecedented in the battles of the world. The contrast is especially striking in the case of the battle of Omdurman, where, although the loss of life was heavy, the list of killed included only one officer of the British Army.

FEW SICK AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, Sept. 6.-The most encouraging report that has come from the sick soldiers in Cuba since the appearance of the dreaded fever, in the judgment of Adjutant-General Corbin, came to hand this afternoon at the War Department in the shape of the following telegram from Major-General Lawton, commanding at Santiago:

One hundred and fifty convalescents and others start to-day on the Vigilancia. Not to exceed fifty sick of the Fifth Army Corps now remaining. Ample transportation for them. The officials are encouraged by this statement

to hope that at least the tide has turned, and that from this time on the diseases of the camp will diminish rapidly at Santiago.